Denying Turkish at the root of European languages puts history and linguistics in a deadlock

Kaan Arslanoğlu 22.01.2022

The goal should not be to highlight any language or to trivialize some. Indo-European language theory was built for just such a colonial and racist purpose. I do not have an ideological goal of "Turkish is the greatest". One should be after the truth. Scientists ought to be in favor of bringing the truth to the place it objectively deserves. However, some of them continue to have the same political-ideological aims. Therefore, the Indo-European theory of race and language continues to exist as a totalitarian linguistic theory despite all its uncertainties, contradictions, weaknesses, and the refutation of many of its arguments. This theory and the structuralism that was built together separated linguistics from history, objective data, real material, spiritual, cultural life and relations of production. It has put history and linguistics, and even social science, into a dead end. The arbitrary exclusion of Turkish, which is at the root of Latin and Anglo-Saxon languages, (Semitic languages suffered the same fate) out of this imaginary language family, cut the roots of language and history studies.

However, when the **Kurgan theory**, which is one of the main pillars of the Indo-European theory, is examined carefully, it proves the Turkish at the root of these languages (1,2). Aside from the name of "Kurgan", this culture is Turkic culture and the regions where this culture lived are and were Turkic homelands. (Kurgan (Turkish): castle: kale) The event is not limited to 3000-3500 years ago either. The world's first agricultural basins, for example "**Tarim Basin**", was Turkic homelands and the name of this region is Turkish (tarım: agriculture; basin: bas, baz, üs) (3,4). Turkish traces in Sumerian have been the

research subject of some Western scholars since the beginning of the last century (**Noah Kramer**). Therefore, it is not a coincidence that many of the old words of European languages about agriculture and animal husbandry contain Turkish roots (5).

The theses about Turkic roots on these subjects began in the mid-19th century in anthropology, sociology, history and linguistics, could not be proven sufficiently. However, with the development of the genetic science, the ancient migration routes of humanity have been determined with great precision in the last two decades and the publications on this subject are increasing. These migration path studies prove to us why there are so many Turkish roots in the regions where the Indo-European languages are strongest. It is becoming increasingly certain that migrations to Europe began tens of thousands of years ago, but that there were three major migration movements before Christ. These ancient migrations, which determined the present European peoples, took place from east to west to a great extent. The north of the Black Sea, the Caspian basin, the Russian steppes, Central Asia, Anatolia and Siberia were the departure points of the migration movements (6). Intense Turkic traces in the languages of the Northern Baltic countries, Old Germanic, Saxon, Celts and Etruscans in the south settled in parallel with the intense genetic traces. That's why legends and culturs are so intensely common. Likewise are cultural partnerships of Native Americans and Siberian Turkic peoples. Examples: **Hyperborean Legend, Santa Claus** and **Ayaz Ata** (7).

The claim that Indo-European languages share a common grammar is a purposeful political story. There is a deep gap between the grammar of the Romance languages and the Anglo-Saxon languages. The grammar of Turkish is quite different from the grammar of these languages, but the similarities are at

a rate that cannot be underestimated. The dominance of Turkish over the Persian language, which is considered one of the Indo-European languages, is undeniable. Turkish is at the heart of Sanskrit, as many of the earliest Buddhist founders and priests were Turkic. The dominance of the Turkish states in Iran and India continued to increase in the post-Christian period. The subject of grammar should be examined again, but this time objectively in linguistics and discussed openly.

The majority of prefixes and suffixes, which are considered to be of grammatical importance in linguistics are identical with Turkish roots. Prefixes / **ante**: ön-önde; **circum**: sar; **contra**: karşı; **com**: kom, kam-kamıg; **de**: değil; **eu**: iyi; **in**: in; **multi**: mol-bol; **ex-extra**: ek ; **ne-no**: ne; **pre-pro**: bir; **uni**: ön etc. Suffixes / **able-abilis**: bilmek, yapa-bilmek (durable: durabilir); **al**:al (congenit-al: doğums-al); **ly**:li (love-ly: sevim-li); **crasy**: erk; **archy**: erk; **er**: er-ar (saver: savar); **less**: siz-sız-suz (turn-less: dönüş-süz); **man**: man (fire-man, Herrmann: kahra-man, Karaman, Erman); **teur-tor**: tar-dar (gladia-tor: gılıç-tar) and others.

Most of the alleged Indo-European roots are the same as Turkish roots. Some examples: **Ag** (act, moving): Türkçe ‘ak’; **ater** (fire): ‘ateş’; **ba**: bağırmak; **bhel**: bel vermek; **bhel**: balkı; **bher**: ver, ber; **deik**: de-mek; **deru**: dur; **dheigw**: dik, del; **el**: el; **gher**: koru; **ghrei**: karış; **gno**: ognan, öğren; **bhend**: bağla; **bherg**: berk; **kes**: kes; **ked**: git; **kap**: kap; **kele**: kala; **kers**: koş; **keue**: kabar; **gwere**: ağır; **gwere**: ver; **kwo**: kim; **ped** (foot): but… and nearly 40 others.

Most of the Turkish concepts and words that were transferred to Persian, Greek, Scandinavian languages, Latin, and Sanskrit were attributed to these languages. This is due to the fact that the first pure Turkish written text in the Turkish alphabet belongs to the 8th century and the first Turkish dictionary was published in the 11th century. However, Turkish was then an inter-tribal

language like English today, a language of conversation and agreement, on the other hand Turks wrote most of what they wrote before 8th century in the above mentioned alphabets and language forms.

And that's why many old words of Western languages about urbanism, army, state, organization, culture, kinship, architecture, technique, agriculture; animal names, organ names, medical terms etc. contains Turkic roots. It is not a coincidence. There is also a great deal of overlap in basic verbs.

Some of the examples (I did not give real Latin words with Turkish roots because most readers do not know Latin. I only sampled the ones in English): Acre: arık; aqua: kova; architect: ark; aria: ıra; Arthur: Artur bey; aul: ağıl; baby: bebek; bag: bağ; beret: börk; big: büyük; bind, bag: bağla; blade: bile; botanic: bitki; bright: parla; bruise: bere; bud: budak; bug: böcü; burg: ur; Caesar: Keser (cutting); calorie: kala; cap: kapak; car, chariot: karutsa; cardia: cörök, yürek; caress: karış; cause: köze; cheese: kesik, keş; chew: çiğne; chin: çene; chop: çap; common: kamu; congress: kengeş; crease: kırışık; crop: kırp; cross: karşı; cup: kap; curve: kıvır; dawn: tan; deep: dip; derma: deri; dome: dam; donate: donat; dust: doz, toz; earth: yer; father: ata, baba; foot: but; gaze: gözle; get: git; girl: kir, kız; goose: kaz; guide: güt; horde: ordu; horrible: korkulu; huge: koca; iatri: ota, otacılık; idea: iduk; king, könig, kohen: kaan; mammal: memeli; mare: müren; me, my, mine: men; oath: ant; ovum: yumurta, oğul; ox: öküz; pace: bas; part: parça: pasture: besle; pay: pay; peace, pax: baz, barış; peek: bak; polis: balıg; poly: bol; press: bas; push: bas; sap: sopa; save: savun; say: söyle; scene: seki; sea: su; sear: sarı; second: ikinci; secret: saklı; sex: sikiş; sharp: sarp; sock: sok; state (etat): otağ; step: tep; suck: sağ; tact, touch: değ, dokun; tag: tak; tecniq: tekne; tell: de; tetra: dört; textile: dokuma; texture: doku; Theo: Tengri; think: düşün, tüşün, tüşe; through, true: doğru; time: dem; toe: toynak;

tooth: tiş, diş; top: tepe; tree: terek; tumour: tomur; tumulus: tümsek; turn: dön; urban: ur; war: vuruşma; wise: us; Wizard of Oz: ozan; yoke: ikili koş…

You can find more than … thousands of them in this online dictionary: **Turkish root words in western languages** (8).

Science becomes science only if it gets rid of fanaticism and self-interested politics, only after that science can work for the benefit of humanity and human brotherhood.

(1) Haak, W.; Lazaridis, I.; Patterson, N.; Rohland, N.; Mallick, S.; Llamas, B.; Brandt. G.; Nordenfelt, S.; Harney. E.; Stewardson, K. et al. ; "Massive migration from the steppe was a source for Indo-European languages in Europe"; Nature, 2015, 11 June; 522(7555):207-11.

(2) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurgan_hypothesis

(3) Bernardini, Bonora, Traina; "Turkmenistan - Histories of a Country, Cities and a Desert", Umberto Allemandi, Torino, 2016.

(4) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarim_Basin

(5) David R. Harris, "Origins of Agriculture in Western Central Asia", University of Pennsylvania Press, 2010.

(6) Rasmus Nielsen, Joshua M. Akey, Mattias Jakobsson, Jonathan K. Pritchard, Sarah Tishkoff and Eske Willerslev; "Tracing the peopling of the world through genomics"; Nature, 2017, 18 January; 541(7637): 302–310); https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5772775/.

(7) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayaz_Ata

(8) Kaan Arslanoğlu, Turkish root words in western languages: https://www.insanbu.com/Felsefe-Haberleri/929-bati-dillerindeki-turkce-koklu-sozcukler-sozlugu